

CIO Asks New Wage Policy, Hails Allied Pacts

Warren's Sneak Attack
By Doxey Wilkerson
—See Page 8

Daily Worker

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RED ARMY TAKES KAKHOVKA

Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

Join Wage Drive, CIO Bids Miners, Railmen

By Alan Max
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Squarly meeting the wage crisis which now endangers the war effort, the CIO convention today called for a new stabilization policy that would end the outworn "Little Steel" formula and would help the drive for victory.

At the same time, the convention issued an urgent appeal to the railroad workers and to the coal miners to join them in the campaign to secure a revision of the national wage policy without any interruption of the flow of war goods.

Sharing the spotlight with the proposal on the wage problem, was the convention's quick reaction to the news from Moscow. In a special and speedily prepared resolution, the CIO hailed the "Inspir-

ing decisions of the historic Moscow conference" and pledged to help insure the carrying out of the agreements on hastening the end of the war and on post-war collaboration.

The impact of the Moscow conference was also evidenced in the many references to it by delegates discussing other resolutions in the course of the day.

SCORES CONGRESS

The resolution on a national wage policy charged Congress with sabotaging the President's stabilization program and, in view of Congress' refusal to keep prices in check, called for elimination of the "Little Steel" formula.

It declared that the "processes of collective bargaining must be freed to secure the elimination of inequalities and inequities and to bring about, where feasible, industry-wide stabilization of wage structures on the basic principle of equal pay for the same work."

We pledge all our strength in support of these decisions and will stand united with all other citizens behind our Commander-in-Chief in order that America may honor its sacred obligations.

We salute the leadership of President Roosevelt which has enabled our country to carry forward the nation's greatest traditions by joining with our Allies in adopting policies in the interest of the peoples of the world.

Copies of this resolution should be forwarded to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

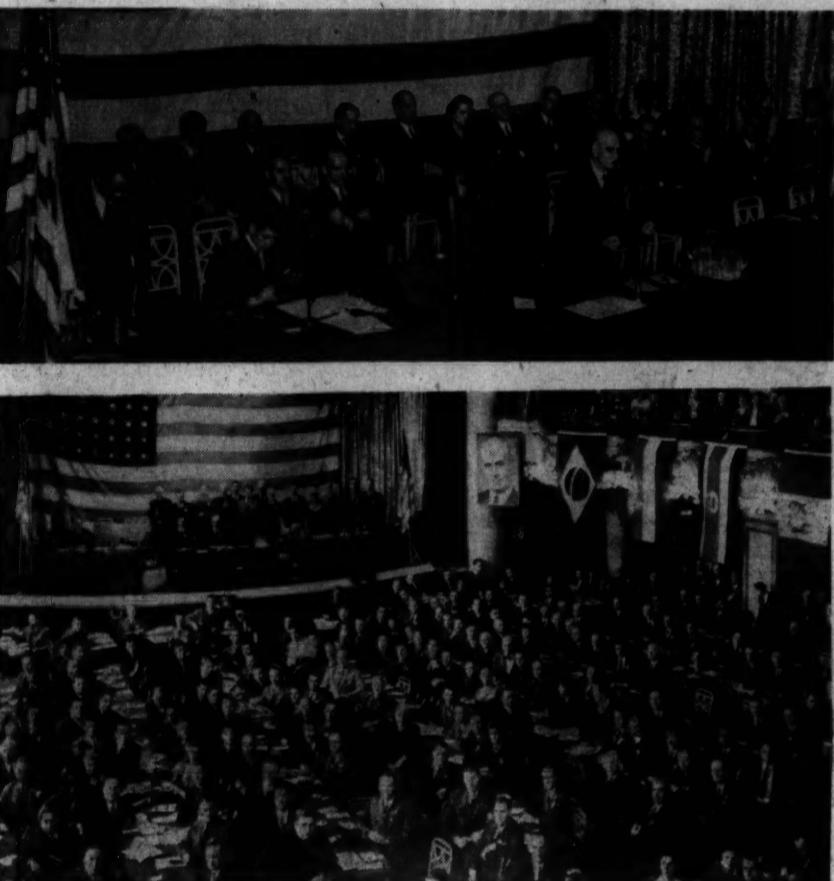
Allied European Group to Meet

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The European Advisory Commission created at the Moscow conference is expected to hold its first meeting here late this month, diplomatic quarters said today, and to establish permanent headquarters with a staff of experts.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are expected to make a full statement on the Moscow conference as soon as Eden returns, and Churchill may make a short interim statement previously.

(Continued on Page 5)

CIO National Convention Swings Into Action



Labor hammers out a war policy—Above, CIO President Philip Murray, speaking at the national CIO convention at the Hotel Bellevue Stratford, Philadelphia. Behind him are members of the executive board, representatives of unions with a membership of over 5,000,000. Below, a general view of the convention which brings together delegates from all parts of the country, spokesmen for organized workers who produce goods and deliver them to world war fronts.

—Daily Worker Photos

Heavy Voting In Early Hours

By Mac Gordon

New York City's eligible voters turned out in moderately heavy numbers while the upstate trek to the polls was somewhat thinned by rainy weather, early reports of yesterday's balloting in the Empire State indicated.

According to early tabulations about the normal percentage of registered voters cast their votes. The early morning vote was particularly heavy in Brooklyn and Queens where many war workers voted before going to work. In Manhattan, the early vote was light, while in the Bronx it was fairly heavy.

The influx of women into war industry was reflected in the extremely heavy early-morning vote of women.

The Lt. Governor race in New York between Gen. William N. Haskell, Democrat and Joe R. Hawley, Republican, held the center of interest in the nation because it was

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 6)

Allies Unhinge Nazi Mountain Line in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Smashing to the crests of Massico and Matese mountains in bloody fighting, Allied Fifth Army troops have pierced and "unhinged" the German lines in western Italy and brought the vital Venafro hinge of the front under fire, it was announced today.

Official reports said British troops had won most of the top of 2,600-foot Mt. Massico in a four-mile drive along the Tyrrhenian, capturing Casanova, while Americans on the Fifth's inland flank gained several miles and control of the greater part of the Matese range, which soars to a 6,700-foot pinnacle on Mt. Miletto.

From these heights, gained at an admitted heavy cost in casualties, Allied guns dominated all remaining German positions on the "Little Rommel Line" from Venafro to the sea, and an Allied spokesman said the line was "very severely shaken and a little unhinged."

Pierce Nazi defenses

With the German defenses pierced in the two mountain sectors, a third Fifth Army column, consisting of Americans, was pushing north and northwest of captured Teano, in the center of the western line, and had occupied what was described as important high ground.

On the other side of the massive Matese range, Eighth Army troops made a new advance westward along the road to Isernia, central point of the German line and only 11 miles from Venafro. All along their front to the Adriatic, Gen. Sir E. L. Montgomery's troops stepped up pressure on tough German positions which, however, were growing insecure because of the Fifth Army advances to the west.

Observing back from the Eighth Army front said the fighting there was as difficult as any encountered in Tunisia owing to torrential rains which forced the troops to use primitive mule-pack transport, plus the rough terrain and fierce Nazi resistance.

And some Senators in the Burton-Ball - Hatch - Hill group favoring stronger language began to be afraid that defeatists like Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana would argue

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page 5)

"It gives me particular pleasure to avail myself of this historic occasion, the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, to express again my profound admiration for the gallant Russian people and the courageous Red Army in their relentless fight against the brutal Nazis."

"The glorious examples of courage and fortitude shown by the defenders of Stalingrad, Leningrad, Sevastopol and the sustained offensive of the Soviet army which continues its relentless advance inspire the armed forces of the United States and of all the United Nations to the utmost efforts on all

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 5)

THE TRAP IS SPRUNG

THE VETERAN COMMANDER

GENERAL TOLBUKHIN'S tanks, cavalry and motorized infantry have snipped shut the Crimean trap after a spectacular march of 100 miles from Melitopol to Perekop and Armyansk in nine days. In one sector the advance registered 64 miles in three days.

The Crimea has been bottled up, although, of course, we have no way of telling how many combat troops are penned up in it. It is obvious that Field Marshal von Manstein dispatched a number of his fighting divisions from the Crimea to the region of Melitopol two weeks ago because it was logical for him to prefer to lose them in battle than to lose them in a trap.

That as it may, the Crimea is doomed, and this means that pretty soon Soviet planes will be poised within 130 miles of Odessa and within 150-175 miles from the mouths of the Danube.

Furthermore, the seizure by the Red Army of the entire stretch of the Noginsk Steppe (which is imminent) will bring Soviet vanguards to the Kinburn Peninsula whose western tip is only 38 miles from Odessa and which forms the southern shore of the Dnieper Lagoon. Thus Kherson, Nikolaev and the Bug will be deeply flanked from the south.

The great battle of Krivoi Rog is well in its second week. The Germans are obviously making superhuman efforts to keep that second Soviet trap from shutting on them. So far they have succeeded.

In connection with this trap, the question of whether Znachenko is a bottleneck or not looms pretty large and we are being beset (in our weakened condition) by heavy mail asking us what we know about a railroad linking Nikolaev directly with the Odessa-Znachenko line, either at Kolosovka or Voznesenska.

Now here is the dope: the official Soviet railroad map (supplement to the big railroad guide) published in 1938 (and corrected by experts up to 1941) does NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. An excellent general Soviet map in our possession does NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE (1937). Bartholomew's Map of Europe does NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. The latest Esso War Map, prepared under the supervision of a man who knows his stuff, does NOT SHOW SUCH A LINE. The only map which, to our knowledge, shows this line, is Bartholomew's Automobile Map of Eastern Europe. One of our correspondents points to one of PM's maps as well as to a National Geographic Map, which both show such a line. Well, PM maps are often slightly on the fantastic side. Of course N. G. carries weight and sets us doubting.

The fact is that there is no way of knowing. The line may have been built by the Germans during the war. In any case it certainly is not a powerful line.

ALLIED TROOPS are biting their way forward steadily in their attack on the Massico line. The discouraging thing is that there are a score such lines between the present one and the line of the Po and that time is slipping by as we climb laboriously from one rung of the ladder to the next.

OUR TROOPS have landed on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, thus making a big jump forward in the direction of Rabaul. It will be interesting to see whether or not the Japanese will send their Navy out into battle now that we are practically smacked up against Rabaul. Our guess is no.

Urge Badoglio to Permit Exiles' Return

By WIRELESS to Inter-Continent News

BERNE, Nov. 2.—Radio "Milano Liberta," speaking for the Italian democratic parties in Italy, yesterday called upon Marshal Badoglio to take concrete steps making possible the return of thousands of Italian anti-fascist political exiles.

The radio hailed the Marshal's recent declaration to

Italian abroad, but urged that he

solemnly proclaim their return home as desirable, and take measures to bring their return about.

"Milano Liberta" observes, however, that all these measures would be of no avail unless the elementary democratic liberties of freedom of speech, of the press and association are restored to Italy prior to the return of these exiles.

Making concrete suggestions to Badoglio the radio says:

"All political emigrants should be asked to return home, since the judicial and administrative measures of the fascist regime against them have been abolished.

"Badoglio's foreign ministry should be instructed to take concrete steps through the Italian consulates and diplomatic representatives to facilitate the return of the political exiles."

Third, the Italian government should send transport planes to the capitals of the free countries for all political exiles engaged in leading political activities."

1,261 Nazi Fighters Downed in Oct.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UP).—U. S. Air Force heavy bombers destroyed or damaged a record total of 1,261 German fighter planes during October and, teaming with Marauder medium bombers, dropped 4,988 tons of bombs on Nazi Germany and enemy targets in occupied countries. European theatre of operations headquarters of the American army announced today.

Despite the fact that the bomb tonnage was more than 2,500 tons lower than September's, the announcement said the American raids "were among the most important and destructive attacks of the aerial offensive."

On the War Fronts

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Report Italian King, Crown Prince to Quit

NAPLES, Nov. 2 (UP).—King Victor Emanuel and Crown Prince Humbert are likely to renounce their royal rights some time after the fall of Rome to permit the formation of an Italian representative government calculated to insure national unity, it was understood today.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, advising the King Monday that there was growing political sentiment against him and the crown prince, was understood to have advised that Victor Emanuel remain in office only until Rome fell, or possibly until the Germans were cleared from Italy, so as to avoid the possibility of a premature argument regarding the monarchial issue.

Badoglio reported to the King Monday on his attempts to form a coalition government, and took the opportunity to tell him frankly that Italian liberal leaders opposed him and Humbert because of their passive acceptance of fascist rule.

It still appears that if the king and crown prince step aside they will do so in favor of a regency under six-year-old Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, grandson of the king and son of the crown prince.

Badoglio submitted to the king a list of his proposed cabinet, including Count Carlo Sforza and other men who demand that he and the crown prince go.

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Moscow Agreement Hailed By Gov't, Allied Leaders

Spokesmen for the United Nations and for the United States were virtually unanimous yesterday in their praise of the five pacts which arose out of the three-power Moscow conference.

As Secretary of State Cordell Hull, one of the participants, told reporters in Moscow that the pact would "shape the course of the world for many years," his deputy in Washington, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declared in Washington that the "American people owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Hull for his magnificent contribution to the success of the Moscow conference."

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox hailed the agreements as "all-out victories" which would both "unify the Allied nations" and "undermine the morale" of the Germans and Japanese. Mr. Hull, said Knox, had achieved "the most outstanding success of his notable career" in negotiating these pacts.

The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the two houses, Tom Connally and Rep. Sol Bloom, both praised the results of the conference. Connally noted that the pacts "express our war policies" and also our policies "respecting post-war peace and security from aggression." Bloom hailed the "atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding."

EXILED LEADERS REJOICE

Dr. A. London, ambassador in Washington of the Dutch government-in-exile, said that "the results of the Moscow conference demonstrate a perfect unity regarding all questions of major political importance."

Mr. London added that he thought this "momentous achievement would be hailed in all the occupied countries as definitely sealing the doom of Germany and its satellites."

The Danish minister in Washington, Hendrik de Kauffman, emphasized that "The agreements reached in Moscow will certainly not please Mr. Hitler and his henchmen, but they will be a source of satisfaction in Denmark, as in other occupied countries."

Similarly, Czechoslovak ambassador Vladimir Hurban praised the agreements as a good omen for the occupied countries, especially the section on punishment of Nazi criminals. He recalled the Czechoslovak government's declaration of June 17, 1942, following the destruction of Lidice, "expressed very firmly its intention to put on trial before Czechoslovak courts all war criminals for acts committed on Czechoslovak soil."

The Greek ambassador, Simon P. Diamantopoulos, and the Norwegian ambassador, Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstern, were enthusiastic in their comments.

"It is a tremendous achievement," said the Norwegian diplomat, "which means everything to the future of the civilized world after the war."

Czechoslovak King declared at Ottawa that the Moscow agreement "makes clear the determination of the British, Soviet, United States and Chinese governments that their wartime cooperation will continue, not only until victory has been achieved and the enemy has been defeated and disarmed, but indefinitely thereafter, within a general international organization which will be open to membership by all peace-loving states."

PRESS HAILS DECISIONS

With a unanimity never before achieved on any question since the declaration of war against the Axis, the American press yesterday hailed the results of the Moscow conference as settling the outstanding issues among the United Nations and establishing a basis for all-round military and political collaboration in the future.

The New York Times declared at the outset that the "results of the Moscow conference exceed the most optimistic hopes and must be hailed as a great victory for the United Nations, matching any victory won by the Allies."

Academician Eugene Tarle in an article on the history of Germany emphasized light on all her predatory policy. "The first thing the Germans destroy in their retreat," said Academician Alexei Tolstoy in his report at the session, "are schools, scientific institutions, theatres, museums and architectural monuments."

Papers read by Academician N. Burdenko, surgeon, and B. V. Vedeneyev, engineer, were devoted to the same subject.

The general meeting of the Academy unanimously adopted a resolution which reads: "Shocked at the horror of the fascist crimes, the scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., together with the entire Soviet people, express confidence that the Hitler government and its agents and organizers of the crimes of plunder and destruction will suffer severe punishment for their monstrous crimes. Together with the entire Soviet people, the scientists of the Soviet Union demand indemnification for the damage caused by the German fascist aggressors."

The Tribune expressed satisfaction.

In all, 224 candidates were pro-

posed for membership and 487 for

corresponding members. They were

all thoroughly discussed at sessions

of various departments of the

Academy and lastly at the general

meeting. Voting by secret ballot,

the general meeting of the Acad-

emy elected 36 scientists of

world-wide renown and

recognition, among them Abram

Akhievan, prominent for his in-

vestigations in cosmic radiation.

OTHERS SELECTED

Noteworthy is the inclusion for the first time of authorities on the history and theory of the arts. Four

representatives from this field are

the painter Igor Grivar, the archi-

tect Alexei Shchusev and Victoria

Vasina and the composer Boris

Asafyev.

Historians elected include Doctor

Vladimir Potemkin, People's Com-

missar of Education.

Nikolai Voznesensky, vice-chair-

man of the All-Union Council of

People's Commissars, leading Soviet

economist and author of a num-

ber of fundamental theoretical works

on economics, is one of the two

new members elected from this field,

the other being Ivanov, expert in

world economics.

The two philologists and two

writers chosen for membership in

the literature and language section

include the prominent Ukrainian

playwright Alexander Korneichuk

and S. Sergeyev-Tsensky, Soviet

writer of the older generation.

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Coughlinite Leads Smear Against Army

Burton Heads
Witch-Hunt of
Training Schools

By Adam Lapin

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren, Profile of a Typical Poll Taxer

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—

If you want to know what sort of

man Comptroller General Lindsay

Warren who recently hurled a tor-

pedo at the Fair Employment Prac-

tices Committee is, the answer

comes easily:

He is a typical reactionary poll-

taxer from North Carolina, not

only anti-Negro but anti-labor, who

after 15 years in Congress shifted

over to the job of guardian of govern-

ment funds, head of the General

Accounting Office.

Since Warren has struck out

against the Wage and Hour Act which set a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour for workers in industry.

Despite the fact that North Caro-

lina was full of pulp-mill and can-

ning workers who earned the

"huge" sum of 25 cents an hour,

Warren thought it was too generous

to boost them to 40 cents.

As Chairman of the House Com-

mittee on Accounts, Warren was

responsible for shutting the door of

the House Restaurant to Oscar

De Priest, first Negro Congressman

elected. Warren refused to allow

De Priest or any other Negro to be

served and boasted to his colleagues

about this bit of racial bigotry.

LEADS SMEAR ATTACK

Burton is now general counsel of

the House Military Affairs Com-

mittee, and he is taking personal

charge of the smear attack against

Army training schools. For the past

several years Burton has been kick-

ing around on Capitol Hill, working

for one Congressional Committee

after the other. In 1938-39 he was an

investigator for the Woodrum Sub-

committee of the House Appropriations

Committee which went after WPA,

and particularly after the

Federal arts and theater projects.

More recently he was in charge of

the investigation of alleged draft

dodging in the Federal government

conducted by the Costello Subcom-

mittee of the House Military Affairs

Committee.

COUGHLINITE LINK

Burton's Coughlinite training

came in handy during this Congress-

ional fishing trip. The hearings of

the Costello Subcommittee had a

marked anti-Semitic twist, and there

was much emphasis on hounding

David Ginsburg, former OPA gen-

eral counsel.

There is, of course, room for a

genuine investigation of fascist and

anti-Soviet indoctrination in some

Army training schools. For example,

it would be well if a Congressional

Committee could ascertain why the

Army permits Father Walsh, vio-

lently anti-Soviet, head of the

Georgetown University Foreign

Service School, to put his ideas

across for future officers. But the

chances that Burton will look into

this kind of thing are next to nil.

While Burton is really running the

show, the chairman of the subcom-

mittee which is going after Army

training schools is Rep. Carl T.

Durham of North Carolina. Other

members are Rep. Clifford Davis of

Tennessee, Robert L. F. Sikes of

Florida, Thomas E. Martin of Iowa

and Ivor D. Fenton of Pennsylvania.

In an effort to clear itself of the

charge of interfering with the con-

duct of military operations, the

Committee emphasized that it is not

looking into the training of men for

combat service.

Ask Welfare

Agencies to

Boost Wages

The National Social Service Divi-

sion of the CIO United Office &

Professional Workers last year urged

private welfare agencies to abandon

as a war necessity the outmoded

idea that low salaries must prevail

in a non-profit field, supported by

voluntary contributions.

An inadequate salary policy lies

at the root of the manpower crisis

which the private welfare field now

finds itself in, the union assets.

In a letter addressed to all lead-

ing agencies and welfare organiza-

tions, the CIO organizations, social

service division points out that steps

looking to solve the manpower

shortage stub their toes on the low

salaries prevailing in the profes-

and the higher scales paid for both

clerical and professional workers

elsewhere.

Public support can be won for a

salary policy that advances stand-

ards of service, particularly in the

light of the broad war and post-war

welfare needs that the social agen-

cies perform in each community,

the union says.

The agencies in question are

chiefly those that in any com-

munity make up a large part of the

Community Chest — family wel-

fare, child care, the various chari-

ties, privately financed recreational

centers and the like.

The union specifically proposes

that all salaries in private social

agencies be upgraded on the basis

of job content and qualifications,

that the Wartime Committee on

Personnel of the American Asso-

ciation of Social Workers, set up to

deal with manpower problems, take

up the question of salary, that local

Community Chest — family wel-

fare consider salary policy an integral

part of their responsibility for de-

veloping welfare programs and that

collective bargaining be accepted in

the field.

FORECASTS HEARINGS

On

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War

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Navy Flier Braves Death to Dump 'Live' Bomb Into Sea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today described an outstanding test of "heroism at home"—a Naval Reserve flier's gamble with death in a plane carrying a live 500 pound bomb.

The flier was Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. McKnight, Salem, Mass., a squadron operations officer at the Jacksonville, Fla., air station. The incident occurred Oct. 10, Knox said.

A student pilot returning from a training flight in a Grumman Avenger found on landing that the

500 pounder he was carrying had come loose and was prevented from falling only by the closed bomb-bay doors. Ready to explode on contact, the bomb could have blown up men, hangar and planes in the immediate area.

McKnight immediately cleared the area, climbed into the ship and took off, inviting death because the vibration could have set off the bomb. He headed out to sea.

McKnight could have bailed out letting the plane crash into the open sea, but he wanted to save the craft.

When he opened the bomb bay doors, the bomb refused to drop. One fin was caught in the door. At that moment McKnight almost succumbed to an impulse to jump.

He had already opened the hood of the cockpit, unhooked his safety belt and checked his parachute straps, when again he thought of the vibration could have set off the \$150,000 plane he was flying.

He refastened his belt, closed the hood, rocked the plane from side to side.

The bomb plunged, exploded and raised a great geyser of water.

A Day at Caucci's Beauty Shoppe with the Mayor--

All was calm, all was quiet in Caucci's Beauty Shoppe, the First Election District polling place in Manhattan's Sixteenth Assembly District, yesterday.

That is, all was calm at 9:24 A. M. A minute later—at 9:25 A. M., to be exact—the calm lifted and things began to happen.

A pleasant lady at the head of the line of voters was signing her name in the big book. Behind her a short, stocky gentleman, awaiting his turn, glared darkly from under a five-gallon black Stetson hat at a little man who was busily engaged passing out paper councilmanic ballots.

The man in the black hat stepped from the line. His glare was now blacker than his hat.

"Who are you?" he demanded of the little man who was handing out the ballots.

"I'm helping out," the little man replied. "The regular clerk is out."

It turned out the little man was K. Caucci, owner of the shop. The man in the black hat was Mayor LaGuardia and the pleasant lady was Mrs. LaGuardia. Mr. Caucci was illegally handling ballots.

"Get out of here," the Mayor ex-

plored, pointing to the door. The store owner beat a hasty retreat, apparently not according to plan, as the Mayor turned angrily to members of the election board and barked:

"This is a fine state of affairs. Who's chairman of this board?"

W. S. Martin stepped forward and advised the Mayor he was "it."

By this time Mrs. LaGuardia was through voting. Angrily, the Mayor strode into the booth. Worried election board members relaxed and took one deep breath each. That's all—just one deep breath. For in a split second Mrs. Hohor bobbed out of the booth waving a copy of a morning newspaper he found there.

"Who put this in there?" he demanded of the delinquent officials. "Don't you know a newspaper carries marked ballots?" This is outrageous! What's the matter with you people! Are you asleep?"

LaGuardia slapped the paper down on the table in front of the election board members. He turned to the cop on duty and ordered him to report the situation to the Board of Elections. He took Mrs. LaGuardia by the arm and stormed out.

U. S. Fliers in China Blast Enemy Targets

CHUNGKING, Nov. 2 (UPI).—U. S. fliers have attacked two Japanese-held river centers in support of Chinese forces in Central China, where the Japanese have launched a new offensive in the rice bowl areas between Lake Tungting and the Yangtze River, a communiqué from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

Mitchell medium bombers of the 14th Air Force Sunday attacked a Japanese motor park and barracks at Shuang, at the northern end of a canal connecting the Yangtze with the Han River 100 miles west of Hankow.

On the same day P-38 Lightnings dive-bombed shipping and docks at the Yangtze port of Kliukiang, 120 miles southwest of Hankow.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that Chinese forces on the Burma-Yunnan Province border, heartened by growing American air support, were counter-attacking the Japanese on the west bank of the Salween river and had recaptured several positions recently seized by the enemy. The fighting was said to center in the towering Kaolikung mountains.

U. S. Bombers Hit Austrian Plant

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Heavy bombers of the U. S. 15th Air Force—created recently for the specific purpose of bombing southern German territory from the Mediterranean area—today attacked the big Messerschmitt airplane factory in Gelsen-Neustadt near Vienna, it was announced tonight.

The 15th Air Force, it was announced, will supplement the work of the present 12th Air Force and will concentrate on long-range strategic bombing of German military targets in occupied and satellite countries as new forward bases are established in Italy.

A large number of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked Wiener Neustadt shortly after noon, a special communiqué announced, and their bombs struck in the target area.

Danish Prince Escapes to Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Prince Gorm, 24-year-old nephew of King Christian X of Denmark who was interned after leading a unit of Danish troops against the Germans last summer, has escaped to Sweden, the newspaper Social Demokraten reported today.

Gorm had feared he would be deported to Germany, the newspaper said. He was interned along with other Danish officers after his troops on the Danish island of Fyn resisted Nazi forces which had come to disarm them during last summer's wave of disorder, it said.

October Plane Output Hit New Peak—Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—October airplane production reached a new peak of 8,362 and for the first time surpassed the rate needed to reach the goal of 100,000 planes a year set by President Roosevelt soon after Pearl Harbor. War production chief Donald N. Nelson disclosed today.

Exceeded September output by 764 and included more heavy bombers than ever before produced in a single month, Nelson said.

He ascribed the gain partly to increased labor productivity and partly to ironing out major design changes on some models with resulting steeper output.

To illustrate the gain in labor productivity he said average monthly airplane weight output per man is now about 60 pounds as compared with 28 pounds in January, 1941.

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Place a standing order at your newsstand today.

Party Life

Translating Ideas Into Action

By C. P. Organization Dept.

As a political party it is our task to contribute towards the political solution of our country's problems and to weave our political program into the fabric of American life. When politics is translated into action it is effective. Our attitude, our opinions, are of value today only to the extent that they contribute to winning the war. Any political activity, any program which remains in narrow circles, does not reach the masses, does not become part of the nation's war program, is of no value—regardless of its fine phrases.

To carry through this political program we must constantly improve and make our organization more effective, always adjusting our organizational forms to the needs of the situation. With this in mind, we recently carried through a readjustment by abolishing the shop and industrial branches. About eight hundred members were transferred from these branches to ward organizations. These comrades have a wealth of experience from their shops and unions which will help the ward branches considerably.

The integration of these former shop branch members into activity and leadership of ward branches will help in the political activity now being developed in many wards throughout the city and district.

As a result of the organizational readjustment, we now have in Chicago 45 ward branches. Of these, 15 branches have a membership of over 100, with 4 wards having 200 or more. Fifteen branches have a membership of less than fifty. Similar changes have taken place in Gary, South Bend and Indiana.

polis, where large city branches were formed.

A ward organization of the size which I have just indicated is a large complex body. It must have an effective leadership, committed for various activities, a large corps of group leaders to reach its members. Furthermore, such an organization can be a powerful force in the community. It can play a vital role in all phases of life in the ward. Political leaders of the other parties in the ward will consider seriously such an organization.

This requires such adjustments whereby every member is reached, whether he attends meetings or not—that we establish a relation with each individual which helps him in carrying through Party activities in the course of daily life. Here is where the role of the group leader (membership committee member) becomes most important.

The relation cannot be merely that of a dues collecting agent, but a political relation to the comrade. The group leader is the human link between the Party organization and the individual Party member. Through the group leader the members are made acquainted with the activities of the Party; exchanges political ideas; and gets information on what has occurred at the regular ward meeting.

The group leader must be the person who gives all-around leadership to the members in his group. Not merely a dues collector, but a person whom the member is interested in seeing, recognizing that after each visit he receives something new, he has learned something, he has been drawn closer to the Party, he has a reason to go to meetings and feels he is part of the organization to which he belongs.

This gives the group leader a greater responsibility. His duties are increased. He is the Party leader of a group of members, besides his responsibilities in the broader mass movement. Under these circumstances a group leader cannot be responsible for too many members. I would recommend that no group leader shall be responsible for more than eight, or a maximum of ten. We now have group leaders who are responsible for 20 to 25 people.

What shall be the responsibilities of a group leader?

1—Discuss the work of the Party in the Ward with the member. For example, the branch may initiate a certain campaign. Discuss the ways in which the member can take up this campaign in his shop or organization.

2—Inquire whether the member reads the Daily Worker and convince him to read it if he does not do it yet. Discuss certain articles occasionally.

3—Collect dues from the person regularly.

4—Always bring along new literature in visiting the member. Not only pamphlets, but occasionally an important theoretical book.

5—Discuss opportunities for recruiting.

This means, of course, that no more than one or at most two people can be visited in the course of an evening.

The group cannot replace the Branch. Every visit, every discussion with the member, has as its object to draw the member into the full life of the Branch. As a result of such relations, we have as the objective the drawing of members

into Branch life—and interesting them in attending meetings as often as possible.

Meetings of all members of the group may be arranged, but not to take up the business of the Branch. The group may be organized as a study circle. This is a voluntary act, to which no member is obligated. As many members in the group as desire may arrange to meet at regular or irregular intervals for such discussion purposes.

As a start, we would recommend that an article in the "Communist" be utilized as the basis for discussion. We would further recommend that the Daily Worker editorials serve the same purpose. This will aid many comrades in establishing the habit of reading the Daily Worker regularly and train them in selecting the most important items to read. This is essential if we consider that many people have little time to read and such discussions will enable them to gain the best results from the reading they do. Of course, the study circle may develop for study of fundamental Marxist-Leninist writings and encourage the buying and reading of basic Marxist works. However, if we establish them on the basis as first recommended, they will have a better chance of developing.

The prime tasks of the group leader indicated here require developing and training a whole corps of new people for leadership in the Branch. Our present leadership must be enlarged if the ideas projected here are not to remain empty phrases.

(From Report by Phil Bart, Org. Secy., Chicago District, Oct. 24, 1943.)

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Broadway Brightens Somewhat



Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

she still had. Silently she packed his few things. They did not kiss when they parted, but held fast to each other with both hands. As soon as Fiedler had gone, Grete put on her outer jacket. Her practical turn of mind told her that she would hardly have time to change if things took a nasty turn. If the night passed peacefully she would have plenty of time in the morning to put on her new outfit.

Kress was still standing in the same spot in the dark part of the room. Without looking at him, the woman sat down again in her chair and opened the book to where she'd been reading when he interrupted her. Her smooth black hair, somewhat dull in daylight, shone stronger now than the light that made it shine. She looked like a slender boy who has put some helmet on for sun. Speaking down to her book, she said: "I cannot read if you keep staring at me."

"You had time for reading all day. Talk to me now."

Without looking up from her book, the woman asked: "Why should I?" "Because your voice soothes me."

"Why should you need to be soothed? There's a lack of quiet here."

The man continued to look at her steadily. She turned two or three pages. Suddenly, in a changed voice, he called her name: "Gerda!"

The woman frowned. She pulled herself together, both from habit and because she told herself that Kress was her husband, was tired from his work, and the evening together had been secret from her.

Liesel in the meantime had found a stub of a pencil and torn a page from her expense book. She had looked the open book face down on her knee and lit a cigarette. Then he said: "Whom did you pick up? A strange fellow."

Kress did not answer. Instinctively she contracted her brows and looked at her husband sharply. She was unable to distinguish his features in the dusk. What made his face shine so? Was he really as pale as that?

Finally Kress said: "I suppose Frieder will be gone until the morning." "Until the morning of the day after tomorrow."

"Listen, Gerda, you are not to tell a soul that we have a visitor. If somebody asks you, say it's a schoolmate of mine."

Without showing any surprise, she answered: "All right!" The man came close to her. Now she could see his features plainly. "Have you listened to the radio? About the Wehrhofen escape?"

"It? Radio? No."

"They've recaptured all of them . . ."

"Too bad."

"Except one."

A gleam came into the woman's eyes and she raised her face. Only once had it been so bright—at the beginning of their life together. Now, as then, the brightness passed quickly. She looked her husband over from head to foot. "Just think of that," she said. He waited. "I would never have given you credit for that. Just think of it!"

Kress stepped back. "What? Not given me credit for what?"

"For that! For all that! Well, really—I apologize."

"What are you talking about?" Kress asked.

"About us."

In his room George thought: "I must go downstairs. What was I hoping for up here? Why must I be alone?" Why torment himself in this blue-and-yellow locked hole, covered with handwoven mats, with its running water from nickled taps, and a mirror that mercilessly impressed upon him the same thing the darkness did: himself?

From the low white bed came the cool odor of freshly bleached linens. Though he was ready to drop with tiredness, he walked up and down, from the door to the window, as if he'd been deprived of his bed as a punishment.

"Is that the Kress from evening school? The one with the glasses? The one who always quarreled with Balzer about Christendom and class struggles?"

"Yes. But if anybody asks you, you've never seen Kress in all your life. Give him this message from me: 'Paul is in the hands of the Gestapo.' Give him a little time to digest this. Then ask him to tell you that I was coming over for the recipe?"

"And now, do calm down. As long as I am here, and seeing that our husbands are friends, perhaps I can be of some help. Don't stand on ceremony, Frau Roeder: there is no necessity for that between us. Least of all in such times as these. Do stop crying, won't you? Come on, sit down over here. Tell me, what's the trouble?" By this time they had reached the kitchen and the sofa. Instead of stopping, Liesel's tears streamed fresh.

"Frau Roeder! Come, come, Frau Roeder!" said Frau Fiedler. "Rest assured, things are never half as bad as they look. So, your husband didn't tell you anything? Didn't he come home at all?"

Incentives: What They Are and Aren't

By George Morris

Before describing what incentive wages are, it is perhaps advisable to give a few examples of what they aren't. This is how vice-president Richard Frankenstein approached the problem in his speech during the hot debate at the Buffalo United Automobile Workers convention.

He produced a wage incentive agreement that was approved by the General Motors' department of the union which is headed by Walter Reuther covering GM's Harrison Radiator division. It declares that "production standards will be established BY MANAGEMENT for operations included under the basic wage incentive plan on the basis of a fair day's work."

The agreement declares further that "incentive pay is at straight rates," but "all production above standard task" is to be paid to a limit of 25 per cent.

The agreement goes on to declare that "production standards or base rates will be changed BY MANAGEMENT" if even there are "changes in tooling, changes in processing methods, or methods in performed operation, changes in design, obvious errors."

REUTHER "INCENTIVES"

The mere fact that Reuther's department approved such an agreement shows that the incentive pay issue was projected for only the factional capital that may be in it. Actually, it is not an incentive plan, in the real sense of the word, for all incentive is nullified by its abuses. And those are the very abuses that Reuther's people have exploited.

First it allows the management ALONE to decide production standards and a "fair day's work." Unions that are applying a genuine incentive procedure, have a partnership in setting standards and shop stewards are on hand to check the company's time study men.

Secondly, the minimum of real incentive is the equivalent of straight time. In fact, it becomes a real incentive if more than straight time is given. According to Reuther's Harrison agreement, a worker may double his output but he could only receive a fourth of the 100 per cent increase in production. The average wage drops with the rise in output.

Thirdly, real incentive contracts, and they are many in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, do not give a company a free hand to retime jobs unless there is a substantial change, and then only for the portion of the work that is actually changed. This is important because phony or trivial excuses for retiming of a job go hand-in-hand with the old evil of slashing rates when workers get the knack of substantially raising output, and earnings.

Thus, Mr. Reuther's own "incentive" contract, is the best example of what incentives aren't and what the workers don't want.

GRUMMAN'S INCENTIVES

Just a few days before the convention another phony incentive scheme was announced by Grumman Aircraft Corp., L. I., where there is no union. It starts incentive by paying half wages (5 for 10) after production passes the norm and graduates to a still lower rate as production rises. That is only an incentive for profit.

Reuther and associates, and the AFL in its recent monthly journal, point to such cases of "incentives" and ask, "Do you want this?" They overlook entirely that something has happened in recent years. Organized labor is much more powerful and has been able to bring about a great change in incentives. Of course, employers, as Rickenbacker, will never stop to try for such schemes as the Grumman pattern. Neither will they ever give up efforts to smash unions. Persons who are ready to study the problem without prejudice will find:

1. Incentives is not necessarily "piece work." It could be on the basis of day work, too, or both side-by-side. The current proposals for incentives, particularly as far as the

War Production Board is concerned, favor mainly the plant-wide idea. Work and rates stay as they are, but production records are checked for the entire plant. If, for example, output tops the "norm" by 10 per cent, every worker in the plant gets a 10 per cent bonus in pay.

2. Incentive pay advocates do not say that it should be introduced everywhere. Interest in the proposal is mainly due to a shortage of manpower in key war industries, shortage of machines and limitations that the War Labor Board has put upon possibilities to raise hourly wage rates. The main object is to apply it at those vital war plants where maximum output manpower stabilization and high morale is most essential now.

3. It is not a speed-up scheme in the sense that it makes you chase a fake rabbit. It does not go beyond the plow every patriotic worker owes to the country today, to do all he can to further production. The difference simply is: should the benefits of this extra effort go entirely to the employer as profit, or should the worker, too, get the proportionate extra reward that is rightly his? It is common to find a plant that will show a several-fold rise in output (calculated in man-hours) but the wages may show only a fraction of that rise.

SAFEGUARDS

4. The horror for time-study men is unfounded, for we have them on day work, piece-work, incentive and non-incentive work. Employers of day workers have their time-study men around anyway to determine if the workers are giving them what they ALONE term a fair output.

5. A union worth its salt will not negotiate an incentive contract unless a number of basic safeguards are provided. Among them (A) They must not go into effect without approval of the membership.

(B) The right to eliminate them if they are not satisfactory should be retained. (C) The day rates in effect must be guaranteed as a minimum. (D) Incentive pay above the base rates must be at least in direct proportion to the extra output. (E) Base rates must not be changed unless there is a "substantial" change in the product or method.

(F) Non-incentive workers, too, make a greater effort as the incentive workers they serve, should also receive some form of benefit.

(G) Plants that have no guarantee of continuous employment should not be allowed incentive pay.

6. The argument that incentives will have bad post-war consequences is groundless. First because the higher productivity achieved during the war is developing anyway and workers have no interest to stop it. On the contrary, all workers on incentives and off incentives, are furthering production for a speedy victory. But labor would be adversely affected if the war is a long one and reactionaries find a way to negotiate a peace with Hitler—a peace under which reaction would be strongly entrenched. It is true that labor productivity is much higher. But the best way to meet that is fight for a post-war peace.

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Hockey Stuff:

Ice Rangers Off Again! 2 Games Played, 2 Lost

Sports fans, who have been devoting the major portion of their athletic attention to the activities of the gridiron, already are faced with a fait accompli, so to speak, in the professional hockey world.

Cuban Hoop Team to Visit Garden Soon

College basketball during the coming season will have an international flavor. The University of Havana team, winner of the Pan American Olympics contested in Panama last season, will pay a visit to Madison Square Garden and also play two other games on its trip it was announced today by Ned Irish, Acting President of the Garden.

This visit of the Cuban quintet is in line with the present good neighbor policy with Latin America and the idea was first advanced by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Havana team will open its trip in this country against Long Island University in the Garden on Christmas Day, Saturday, December 25. Following this test it will oppose Canisius College in Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, on Tuesday, December 28 and play Temple University in Convention Hall, Philadelphia on Saturday January 1.

The Pan-American Olympic champions will fly from Havana to Miami on December 20, arriving here December 22.

This will be the first time that a foreign team has invaded this country—LIU some seasons back visited Puerto Rico and met club teams in a series of games. Another American team visited Havana about eight years ago playing club teams.

The University of Havana team has been predominant over all opposition on the island for several years and was a decisive victor over the Mexican team in the Pan-American Olympic final. The Mexican team provided the U.S. squad with its toughest opposition in the 1936 Olympics.

Jaimo Banos, captain of the Havana team several years ago has seen many of the top flight teams here and insisted in scheduling the strongest possible opposition available. Banos feels confident the Pan-American Olympic kings will compete in even terms with any team.

The Garden schedule for the 1943-44 season will be completed within the next week and announced as soon as it is finished. New York University, St. John's University, LIU, City College, Brooklyn and St. Francis have all started practise and plan to play comprehensive schedules.

If You Don't Get Around Much Any More Spend Your Precious Sat. Nights

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WHAT'S ON

BATES: What's On action for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (5 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon; Wednesday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Manhattan

DR. A. GRAJDANIEFF of the Institute of Pacific Relations lectures on "The World Since Last Week to Week" at 8:30 P.M. Workers School, 35 E. 12th St. Adm. 50¢.

THIRTEENTH ST. PLAYHOUSE conducts its class in folk dancing tonight. Ann Alford, director, will teach the latest European folk dances. You can sneak in a bit of social dancing after class. 32 E. 13th St. Adm. 50¢.

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Ready to Strike, Alaska Chief Says

HEADQUARTERS, Alaska Department, Nov. 2 (UP)—American forces in Alaska control the Bering Sea and the North Pacific and are ready to "strike the enemy where and when we please." Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., said today as he assumed command of the Alaska Department, formerly the Alaska Defense Command.

"We are on the shortest route to Tokio," Buckner pointed out, and he added that the Japanese have diverted large forces to protect their northern flank since their Aleutian bases fell.

"Paramushiro is within striking distance of our airplanes," he said.

"The problems of Aleutian weather still exist, but improved instruments and new warplanes soon will reduce this handicap."

News Item - Oct. 1943

40,000 Guerrillas Fight Franco!

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

Page 6

Savold Must Be 'Up' Against Tami Friday

Round-Up of Sports Shorts:

More on Inter-Racial Game; Army-Irish in Stadium

By Phil Gordon

The Inter-Racial All-Star game Sunday at the Polo Grounds is shaping up into one of the most exciting demonstrations for Negro-white unity that Our Little Village has seen in many a day.

Time and again the blond heavyweight has been close to the top of his division only to fall into a slump. There have been times when Savold looked like a cinch to earn a title opportunity, only to be followed by fights in which Savold looked like the runner-up in the sub-division class of an amateur tournament.

Savold has now reached a point in his career where he realizes he must either capitalize on his opportunities or go back to tending bar. A glorious opportunity is presented to him on Friday night when he opposes Tami Mauriello at Madison Square Garden in a bout scheduled for ten rounds.

Savold was a little known heavyweight when he came to New York the first time. That was close to four years ago. He had a huge hunk of fighter in front of him named Big Jim Robinson and Savold did so masterful a job in knocking out Robinson in three rounds that boxing writers had difficulty picking the adjectives and adverbs to describe the result.

It failed to live up to all the nice things said about him, however, and went right out and lost, to some obscure opponent. That's the way it has been through the years that Savold has been campaigning. He's been up and down more often than a Brill Building elevator.

Savold has been going very well this year and he expects to continue doing so. He's won eleven of his last twelve fights during the past twelve months. In fact, he's never lost a fight in which Izzy Kline, Chicago trainer, has worked with him. That covered two fights with Lem Franklin, two with Lou Nova, the win over Nate Bolden, the win over Eddie Blunt. Kline wasn't there the night Blunt won from Savold. Izzy is helping Savold for the Mauriello fight and Lee expects to triumph.

Another sharp weakness is their inability, conversely, to take advantage of their opponent's penalties.

Despite the scores, then, the fault does not rest with Ken McAuley, the 21-year-old rookie keeper of the net, who made 40 stops, while his opponent, Jimmy Franks, only had 14.

If the Blue Shirts can somehow, manage to improve on their offense and tighten their defense in front of McAuley, they might do more than just better than last year. They might conceivably, get into the play-offs.

Of all the players, Grant Warwick shows the most promise. Injured in Saturday's game, Grant, nonetheless, played every minute of Sunday's encounter, scoring two goals and assisting in the Ranger's third point. —PHIL GORDON.

Bon Mot of the day: If there is a winning coach so do, when never to the sports world has said, "I've got a terrific team on my hands, and it can beat the hell out of any other team."

This is prompted by Frank Leahy's remark that Bertelli's departure for the Marines has taken the "heart" out of Notre Dame. Man, it has been through the years that Savold has been campaigning. He's been up and down more often than a Brill Building elevator.

Terming the declaration on Austria most significant, Investia observes that the declaration on atrocities will be received with particular feelings of satisfaction by the Soviet people and all other people who have suffered from fascist brigandage."

"For the first time," says Investia, "the future of certain countries of Europe is taking concrete shape—not as the subject of discussion but as the general decision of the Allies."

The hopes of the enemy that the "narrow interests of individual countries would dominate the general common interest, and would stand in the way of further rapprochement of the Allies states was struck a heavy blow, Investia declares that the seven points for Italy are "extremely important" since they point out "also to other peoples—victims of fascist tyranny—their morrow when they, with the help of the USSR, Great Britain, and the U.S.A. will overthrow the Fascist oppressors."

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In addition to the New York race, the nation watched the contests for governor in New Jersey and Kentucky, and the majority races in Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

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Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD. — Film production begins with the screen readers . . . the men and women employed by the studios whose important job it is to read, evaluate, recommend, and look out for stories suitable for filming . . . the changes have taken place in this vital department of the industry since the war? . . . Screen reader Tom Chapman answered this question briefly and to the point in a speech at the recent Writers Congress . . . Chapman said that before the war "we readers were hunting for funny comedies with paste-board characters and melodrama cut to formula" . . . He said he could remember the time when a screen reader would have been though mean if he recommended a book like "Ambassador Dodd's Diary" or even a story like "Joe Smith, American." . . . Yet today "every reader in town unhesitatingly recommends Wendell Willkie's 'One World' and even a book like 'Under Cover' by John Roy Carlson was given serious consideration."

In short, the screen reader's approach to submitted stories has changed with the changing times. . . . Nowadays, Chapman, when an original story lands on a reader's desk, he reads it carefully and as he reads he asks himself whether the characters are real, the plot logical, the material entertaining. . . . When he is satisfied on that score he asks a few additional questions. . . . When this story reaches the screen, how will it affect our war effort? . . . our relationship with our allies? . . . what does the story suggest about the post-war

world?

Science Notebook

By Peter Stone

America retains the picture of Steinmetz as an engineer, not as a Marxist, because the biographers either omitted or tried to destroy the picture of the great scientist as a believer in the cooperative commonwealth, and a friend of the Soviet Union. One biographer, J. W. Hammond, claims that although Steinmetz "never relinquished his principles, he never advocated direct action and he did much more good as an electrical engineer than he did as a socialist." Another, J. N. Leonard, writes that socialism for Steinmetz was purely a personal question? . . . for little, homely hunchback students with top-heavy brains, they became socialists . . . and they did not look with too much interest at his crooked back . . . That's why so many popular people are Socialists." Leonard attempted to divide Steinmetz's adherence to socialism from his scientific achievements. He writes "science was his devotion . . . his socialism he took with him stored in an obscure corner of his mind . . . by time he reached America his opinions were such that the General Electric Company never called upon to expel him for heresy." These are baseless charges for Hammond acknowledges that "unquestionably, Steinmetz was too useful for the General Electric Company as a master mathematician, a far-seeing electrical engineer, for the company to part with his services."

Steinmetz's belief in scientific socialism and his engineering science were one and couldn't be divided. At a lecture in 1913, he said, "whatever we go we meet similar conditions—the same scientific and religious beliefs, the same organization of society—and we are very liable to draw the conclusion that our conditions, our beliefs, our form

The War Has Brought a Change In the Screen Readers Work

Stories, he emphasized, are generally bought or rejected on the basis of the synopsis submitted by the screen reader. . . . Very often the sale of a story depends on the recommendations of the reader. . . . The screen reader's job therefore emerges as one of "critical importance" . . . What kind of material are the screen readers looking for today? . . . Says Chapman: . . . "Along with the rest of the industry we have been thrown like children being taught to swim, into unfamiliar water—the waters of the real world. . . . Audiences will no longer stomach shoddy, unreal stories . . . they want to see real people in real situations . . . they want to see us picture the exciting new life Americans are leading today . . . they want to find out what our allies are like . . . they want a glimpse of the real world after the war is over."

Chapman said that the studios are beginning to get stories of this kind, but the bulk of it does not take advantage of the tremendous possibilities offered by the progressive screen. "Too many writers still see the war as merely a background to be exploited." . . . As for example the "rather famous, author" who sent in a musical comedy, the locale of which was Stalingrad "during its battle for existence" . . . On the other hand, Chapman continued, many honest and sincere writers are sending us sermons on housing problems and nursery schools. . . . "We reject these offerings reluctantly for such questions are the substance of life today and fine movie material if their rhetoric were replaced by drama."

What then is the problem as the screen reader sees it? . . . Chapman believes that it is essentially to create screen material which by virtue of its honesty, courage and technical facility corresponds to the demands of the great new audience that has grown up since the war.

Charles Steinmetz Was A Friend of the USSR

of society, are the best and only feasible ones; that civilization could not exist without them and that any radical changes could be destructive of our civilization." In his book, "America and the New Epoch," written in 1919, Steinmetz states his philosophy and writes:

The Bolshevik revolution thrilled Steinmetz and despite the dispositions of some of his Socialist Party colleagues he knew that "the socialist commonwealth will be as different from the dreams of us socialists of today as every accomplished progress has always been from the first crude ideas of its originators." He had advocated in the United States the development of a federally controlled supply of electrical energy for he believed that the future of civilization depended on the transmission of electrical power. The development of Goelet—the Government Electrification of Russia plan, enunciated by Lenin really excited Steinmetz. In 1920 the Soviet Premier had said, "communism is the Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country, for without electrification progress in industry is impossible. And Stalin called Goelet, "a masterly outline of a really unified and national economic plan. The real Marxist attempt in our time to place a truly real production base under the Soviet superstructure of economically backward Russia." Steinmetz offered to help this project but the lack of official relations between the two countries prevented him from doing so. He became a consultant for the Soviet Government and a member of the American Advisory Committee for the Kubzus Project to develop coal mining. Lenin had sent him an inscribed photograph. He hung the picture on his laboratory wall and "looked at it with delight . . . showed it proudly to unsympathetic visitors. Against all kinds of opposition he had remained true to his Socialist faith. Here was proof of it."

Steinmetz has written that in socialist Steinmetz was "an ordinary observer, hardly more than an onlooker." Leonard's biography says that "politics was a foreign field . . . he didn't belong there." Yet in 1912 Steinmetz was appointed chairman of the Board of Education by the newly elected Socialist administration of Schenck. He couldn't push through his program of reform for the school children because the reactionaries held the purse strings, and ran for election to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in 1916. He ran so that "he could cast a vote on the appropriations of funds for the schools, as well as other city departments." And in 1923 writing in a book on the Soviet Union he reaffirmed his belief that "political democracy has not solved the social problems and never will. . . . The first scientific approach to the problem is the work of Marx. . . . Private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution shown to be the foremost and most common cause of unsocial acts, and social ownership and control of the means of production and distribution was proposed as the step to eliminate most of the

unsocial acts of present day society." Every lecture of Steinmetz contained his political philosophy. His remarks on electrical engineering referred constantly to the need for cheap costs and better distribution of electric power.

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countries prevented him from doing

so. He became a consultant for the

Soviet Government and a member of

the American Advisory Committee

for the Kubzus Project to develop

coal mining. Lenin had sent him an

inscribed photograph. He hung the

picture on his laboratory wall and

"looked at it with delight . . . showed it proudly to unsympathetic visitors. Against all kinds of opposition he had remained true to his Socialist faith. Here was proof of it."

"In the Public Interest --"

By Peter Ivy

Article III

In our second article we showed how national unity demands labor's voice on the air. The airing of this voice would guarantee labor's ability to extend its unity contribution. In the main, denied democratic purchasing right to air time, labor has been hindered from making this contribution. We asked the reasons.

Any calm appraisal of reasons

must lead to examination of the

motives of those responsible for the

inequitable ban upon labor. What

are the real issues involved

here? We have not to look far or

deep; the issues are not peculiarly

of radio nature—rather, they are

political in character.

The struggle for labor's right to

air time is not confined to narrow

lines. It is but part of the vast

struggle for unity against the sin-

ister home-front defeatists. Parti-

cians of labor, working for victory

must not lose sight of this political

truth. Those interests which op-

pose the self-written and self-authored

code, it is stated that no broad-

cast time shall be sold for "contro-

versial" issues. But it is not stated

that air time needs to be given free for

such purposes. A station or network,

under the code, if it so capriciously

wishes need neither sell nor give

time to labor at all. Individual

N.A.B. members, either acting on

their own or by advice from the

association, have Bourbonyishly

maintained that labor programs are

"controversial."

We may ask: If labor programs

are controversial, who finds them

so?

Here is a recent sample of a

"controversial" labor program, a

recorder "spot" announcement for

which the UAW-CIO sought to buy

time:

SOUND: Policeman's whistle with

car grinding to a halt.

COP: "Hey, Bud, whatcha tryin' to

do—wreck this town? Go on!

Roll it back to the safety line!"

ANNOUNCER: "Yes—and roll back

PRICES to safety, too! Roll

them back to May, 1942—when

your wages were frozen by govern-

ment order! How? Write

your Congressman today!"

Local radio stations of high watt-

age turn down this announcement,

while others vacillate. Subse-

quently, the N.A.B. notified the

vacillators that it considered the

spot "controversial," and they too

declined to sell broadcast time.

Also this spring, the N.A.B. fur-

ther amended its code so as to pro-

hibit solicitation of membership in

organizations, with the sole excep-

tion of mutual insurance companies.

Since labor organizations con-

stantly seek to extend their mem-

bership benefits to the unorganized,

the code effectively supplies this

most vital activity.

Another arbitration for the

networks' ban on labor is cleverly

concealed under the words "pre-

gram-balance," which gives broad-

casters authority to do as they see

fit for technical reasons.

Then, as a negative sort of arbi-

trariness regarding labor's import-

ance, we have the specific of

"goodwill" or "institutional" adver-

tising carried to extravagant pro-

portions by business organizations

which propagate their role in

war production while omitting men-

tion of labor's contribution. This

attitude is arbitrary because it does



Mine Strike

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency. Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

Moscow and the Senate

ALL sectors of patriotic America are unanimous in hailing the far-reaching unity achieved in Moscow. The hearts of labor and the people are lighter, and they turn to their war tasks with even greater vigor, for the tri-partite conference brings complete victory nearer and shows that the way has been found to win the peace as well.

Working together in a spirit of full cooperation, the foreign ministers have agreed on the essentials of a policy which now can be accepted as the stated foreign policy of our government and our people.

No one can now say that our government has no policy. What has been worked out in Moscow is as much the war and peace policy of President Roosevelt, as it is of Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. In the Pact of Moscow, Roosevelt's policy—which is the expression of the basic national interest of our country and the popular will of the people—has grown in stature as it developed to meet the requirements of the final phase of the war.

Few have dared to attack the Moscow declarations directly. Defeatist elements who have spoken, such as Senators Wheeler and Reynolds and the Hearst press though stunned by the blow, indicate that these groups will continue their struggle against our nation's policy of coalition warfare and

TOWARD FREEDOM

Warren's Sneak Attack

By Doxey Wilkerson

COMPTRROLLER GENERAL LINDSAY WARREN'S recent ruling against Executive Order 9346 is a stab-in-the-back to the President, an affront to the Negro and other minority peoples, a threat to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and a dangerous blow to the war effort of the nation. Labor, Negro and all other progressive organizations must act quickly for a reversal of this reactionary ruling. It must not be allowed to stand.

Executive Order 9346 was issued by President Roosevelt last May, at the time when FEPC seemed about to collapse under the dual blow of several resignations and WMC Chief McNutt's indefinite postponement of hearings on employment discrimination in the railroad industry. It supplanted the original Executive Order 8802, reorganized and strengthened the FEPC, and broadened its jurisdiction to include, in addition to industries handling war contracts, labor unions operating in such war industries. It gave a new lease on life to FEPC, under the newly appointed, and now recently resigned, Father Haas.

The very core of Executive Order 9346 was the requirement that all contracting agencies of the Federal Government include in war contracts the stipulation that there shall be no discrimination against an employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed or national origin. This is the provision singled out for the most recent attack on the anti-discrimination program of the Roosevelt Administration.

Although the President's Executive Order begins with the words: "It is hereby ordered as follows," the Comptroller General saw fit to rule that the provision requiring anti-discrimination clauses in Federal war contracts was a "directive" and not an "order" and hence was not "mandatory." The ruling was issued in the case of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, which refused to sign an agreement to furnish service to war agency offices in Kansas City, Missouri, unless the anti-discrimination clause was omitted.

Several circumstances suggest that the Comptroller General's ruling is an integral part of the defeatist conspiracy to sabotage the war effort through the disruption of war production.

In the first place, President Roosevelt knew nothing about the ruling in advance. Presumably he was as shocked as the rest of the country by his "reversal" at the hands of an administrative official.

Second, Lindsay Warren, a former Congressman

from North Carolina, whose record on race relations is none too good, is relatively free from executive reprisal or discipline. As Comptroller General, he has a 15-year appointment and is responsible only to Congress. His entrenched position makes him a "natural" for attack upon the President's policies from within. The office has served this purpose before.

Third, the ruling comes at the time that the nation eagerly awaits FEPC's decision on employment discrimination in the railroad industry, on which hotly-contested hearings were held several weeks ago. No move could be better calculated to knock the foundations from under the FEPC before it has opportunity finally to test its strength against the traditional anti-Negro bars of the railroads and the unions with which they deal.

Fourth, the ruling was handed down in a case involving one of the most reactionary and powerful monopolies of finance capital, the Bell Telephone System.

Finally, the ruling strikes at the very heart of the war manpower program, still the Number One home front problem of the war, and fundamental to the cause of victory.

It is by no means far-fetched to infer that the defeatist enemies of the President's win-the-war policies found in the Comptroller General a fellow reactionary quite willing to play ball, and so situated that he can do so with impunity. His outrageous ruling on Executive Order 9346 is a deliberate attack upon the war production and morale of the nation. It might well have been dictated in Berlin.

Not only must this ruling be reversed; it can and will be reversed. It will fall before the imperative demands of total war-manpower mobilization. It will be defeated by the mounting indignation of the people's front for victory.

The FEPC has appealed the Comptroller General's ruling to Attorney General Francis Biddle. Gifted though that gentleman is in handing down reactionary decisions, even he will not be able to go along with a ruling which so clearly negates the expressed wording of the President's Executive Order and so directly sabotages the wartime interests of our nation. But the Attorney General may need some prodding.

Let every labor and other progressive organization in the country wire President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle immediately, expressing full support of Executive Order 9346, and demanding prompt reversal of the defeatist ruling handed down by Comptroller General Warren. Let the win-the-war forces of America speak!

This is not a fight for the Negro, Jewish and foreign-born citizens of our country. This is a fight for the survival and freedom of our nation. It is a fight which must—and shall—be won!

Dogs Howl While Men Fight

By Israel Amter

The decisions arrived at by the Moscow Conference are of worldwide importance. In solemn pact and joint declarations, the governments of the United States, Soviet Union and Britain have linked together the struggle against world fascism; for unconditional surrender; and for building a post-war world of peace.

Before the conference took place, and while it was in progress, reactionary and fascist forces in all countries tried to minimize the importance of the conference, predicting on the other hand that it would be a failure. Today these forces are becoming more desperate, and will do everything in their power to confuse the American people and repeat in 1943-4 what happened to Wilson's peace plan of 1919-20. If they should succeed, it would be a 100 per cent victory for Hitler and Hitlerism. Therefore all patriotic win-the-war forces must gird themselves, unite their ranks and take up the battle not only on the war front but particularly on the home front.

We must face, expose and isolate these negotiated-peace forces—expose them one by one mercilessly, in order to completely destroy their influence in the ranks of the American people.

THE DOGS THAT HOWL

These forces are of diverse character and operate among different sections of the population. Up this alley go the forces of Frederick Libby, head of the National Council for the Prevention of War, A. J. Muste of the so-called "World Post War Council"; and other heterogeneous financial pro-fascist political groups that hope to build a national movement to force our government to accept the peace terms of Hitler.

These lose-the-war, fifth column organizations are flooding the country with speakers, organizing meetings, distributing literature.

Among these are further the forces of Social Democracy in their variegated colors, outspoken enemies of the Soviet Union and of the United Nations. Wherever these dogs howl, one is bound to find the Red Army passes from one victory to the other and in mauling the Nazi army to pieces, for these voices to be too loud in denunciation of the Soviet Union.

FAR AWAY FROM FIGHT

Kerensky traces for us the imperialist exploit of the reactionary Polish government. He tells how, after the peace of Versailles, "Marshal Piłsudski invaded Russia (in 1920) and tried to extend Poland's empire clear through the Ukraine

to the Black Sea." The dictator Piłsudski led the Polish Army against the Red Army and seized 80,000 square miles of territory beyond the lines established at Versailles. This is the territory that the Red Army took back in September 1939—took it back to the area of the Curzon Line, which was the line laid down by the League of Nations, but never established.

After the invasion of the Soviet Union by Germany in June, 1941, an agreement was arrived at between the Soviet Government and General Sikorski, who was then premier of the Polish government-in-exile and wanted an understanding with the Soviet Government as against the will of the majority in the Polish government-in-exile. Among other things, Sikorski came to an agreement to recruit Polish troops in the Soviet Union (to quote Kerensky), "to fight beside the Red Army." This army was recruited and equipped by the Soviet Government.

The United Nations cannot take sides between the two (the Soviet Union and Poland). They cannot break with the Kremlin, for now as in 1918 a victory without Russia would be unreal. They cannot abandon Poland, for she was the first to put up a heroic resistance against Hitler and was mangled in the unequal struggle.

Thus, a tribute to the weight of the Soviet Union, as well as a tribute to the Polish people. There is no doubt that the Polish people wanted to fight against Hitler, and even without their leaders put up a heroic struggle in Warsaw. But it is very easy to identify Poland and its people with the so-called "Polish government-in-exile" in London. This so-called government has nothing in common with the people of Poland. On the contrary, it is made up, in the main, of reactionary and pro-fascist elements who constituted the government that fled from Poland and left the Polish people at the mercy of Hitler; and others of the same type who have been "co-opted" into this so-called government. They are the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union. Let there be clarity, therefore, that this Polish government is not the Polish people. Then we can agree with Kerensky when he says, "Both these people have shown unbelievable mettle, courage, and self-sacrifice amidst superhuman agencies."

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

MEMBERS of that mystery league named "American Friends of the Nazi," have been observed recently rushing like mad through the secret stinkholes of their underground.

Things are not decaying right. There is a shortage of red herring. The gas has gone from Mussolini and Munich is a memory, like dead skunk and old Huey Long.

Oh, God, Oh, Montreal! What has become of Colonel Lindbergh and his invincible airplane armada of Nazis over Europe?

For ach, can it be true that the Master Race is running fast, flicking its long slimy shuddering tail in full retreat?

Can all be a ghastly dream? General Hanson Baldwin of the N. Y. Times had informed the Red Army and also America and England that this was all "de liberate and planned." It was "the most skillful retreat in the history of war."

But the Red Army double-crossed Gen. Baldwin. Or communications broke down, maybe. Or perhaps Timoshenko and Stalin failed to understand the beautiful art of typewriter strategy as practiced by journalist members of the "American Friends of Nazi Invincibility."

THE agreement reached by plenipotentiaries of England, America and Russia meeting recently at Moscow has been the last lusty nail driven into the coffin of the Munich.

The International Cartel fought against the forging of such a pact. The profiteers were already laying powder for the Third World War, when the new Pact exploded in their ugly, greedy faces. Oh times! Oh manners!

What matter how the wording or content of this agreement may go!

Here is a first step, in any event, toward a world of peace and democracy! Let us set to work and make it stick. This agreement may save our children from death in a vast Cartel war in the next decade. It may yet abolish racial hatred, the anti-Negro and anti-Jewish pogroms of America.

The Nazi thought he could split us from the other in the United Nations. Then, though running at the Dnieper, he could still win the war at Washington and London.

But he was foiled! It is a great moment in history. Our generation has crushed the Nazi monster. There will be peace for several decades—peace and progress. And after that if all the Hitlerites are dead, who can stop the coming of an universal brotherhood?

After decades of anti-Soviet slander and malicious lying in free America, have we not yet learned the cost?

EVERY American boy who dies on the battlefields of this war is part of the price we pay for our anti-Soviet blindness and red-baiting ignorance.

The World War could have been prevented if the pact against the Nazis sought by Moscow ten years ago had been signed in London and Washington.

But a vast campaign of red-baiting and atrocity was carried on by veritable hordes of Fritz Kuhns, Eugene Lyons and their putrid like. The atmosphere became too poisonous for any such league against the rise of fascism.

Today, America finds herself driven back to the realities. There is but one sure rock, and the pillars of the democratic world today are set upon it. It is the rock of this Moscow agreement.

Americans need to follow up and learn more about their allies, the Russian people.

Let every Hitler and atrocity-monger who poisons our minds against Russia be driven out of public life like the enemy of the American people and ally of Hitlerism, he is in all verity!

And welcome to such gatherings as the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship which commences this Nov. 6 in New York.

It will discuss education and youth, Soviet trade unions, the treatment of minority nationalities in the Soviet Union, the care of women and children.

We can learn of their solutions for such American problems as the public health in war time. We can hear the new Soviet music and share the knowledge of recent miracles in Soviet science.

We in America have much to give to Russia, and much to learn. And we can be loyal and useful partners in the great task of World Healing if we come to each only in such truth and understanding.

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 3, 1938

VIENNA.—Germany and Italy, sitting as a "court of arbitration" in the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier dispute, tonight ordered Czechoslovakia to surrender 4,634 square miles of territory with an estimated population of 850,000 to Hungary within eight days.

The decision, reached here by Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, gave the Hungarians most of their claims.

MOSCOW.—The International Aeronautical Federation has recognized and registered the altitude and speed records set by Katherine Nedinskova, Soviet airwoman, on Soviet speed seaplanes next year.

Daily Worker

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